Schrœter was much beloved, and greatly appreciated for his high attainments by those who knew him best. To the scientific world his loss is well nigh irreparable.—J. C. A.

Collinsia bicolor.—While studying the genus Collinsia with reference to future revision, certain peculiarities of structure in the flower of *C. bicolor* have come to light which seem to be of sufficient significance to merit some mention in the GAZETTE.

At the point where the upper pair of stamens become free from the corolla, the wings of the filaments turn into the sac of the corolla. After continuing attached to the corolla by one edge for a little way they end in free tips which are somewhat bearded. These tips point out into the sac so that they almost meet over the rudimentary fifth stamen or gland at the base of the sac.

The conclusion arrived at after careful study of the question was that their function is to guard the nectar gland. The utility of such a device can readily be seen. The four stamens are declined toward the lower lip of the corolla and clasped by its middle lobe; so that the insect must enter by this path in order to reach the pollen. But the throat is so large and with such a wide opening that the insect could easily enter and reach the gland without coming in contact with the pollen, were it not for these guards, which effectually bar this road to the nectar.

The same phenomenon has been observed in milder form in *C. franciscana*. Both species are easily distinguished from all others by this peculiarity.—ALICE E. KEENER, *Herbarium Lake Forest University*.